SOME NEW BOOKS

Reservelt's "Winning of the West."

The first two volumes of The Winning of the West, by THEODORE ROOSEVELT (Putname) brought the story of the settlement of the between the Alleghanies and the Mis sissippi to the close of the year 1783. The volume covers the period from 1784 to 1790, and recounts the founding of Trans-Alleghany Commonwealths. The riod in question witnessed the remarkable inrush of settlers which followed the acknowledgement of American independence, the lian wars which led to Clark's expedition and Logan's expedition, the controversy regardng the navigation of the Mississippi which gave rise to separatist movements and Spanish ntrigues; the organization of the Northwest territory, the struggle of Kentucky for Statehood and the establishment of the short-lived back woods State of Franklin, one of the most interesting episodes of American history during the years that intervened between the Revolutionary War and the adoption of our Federal Constitution. In this notice we shall confine ourselves to what Mr. Roosevelt has to tell us about this remarkable little commonwealth and about the contemporaneous efforts of Kentucky to attain autonomy.

The author begins his discussion of these subjects by pointing out that, while the separatist spirit was strong throughout the West, its most striking manifestation occurred, not in Ken-tucky, but what is now the State of Tennessee, and was aimed not at the United States then sely bound together by the articles of Confederation, but at the parent State of North Carolina. In Kentucky the leading parts in the struggle for Statehood were played by men, many of whom were connected by ties of kinship with the leaders of the Virginia legisla-tures and conventions. On the waters of the upper Tennessee the state of things was different. There the leaders of the early pioneers were still the leaders of the community in leg-solution as in warfare. Many of these had come from Virginia, backwoodsmen who had drifted South along the trough-like valleys. These, of sourse, felt little loyalty to North Carolina, and even those who were North Carolinians by birth east in their lot for good or evil with the frontier community, and were inclined to side with it in any contest with the parent State. It seems that North Carolina herself was at first quite as anxious to get rid of the frontiersmen as they were to go. In June, 1784, the State Legislature passed an act ceding to the Continental Congress all of what is now Tennessee. In November of the same year, however. and before the cession had been accepted by the Congress of the Confederation, the act was repealed. But in the interval the three counties, Washington, Sullivan, and Greene, which included what is now eastern Tennessee, took measures to organize for their own defence and preservation, and for their entrance into the Union as a separate commonwealth. A convention of some forty deputies met at Jonesboro on Aug. 23, 1784, and passed a resolution declaring themselves independent of North Carolina, but requesting Congress to countenance them and advise them in the matter of their Constitution. Reviewing the acts of this convention, Mr. Roosevelt notes that the mountaineers could have had no intention of maintaining the doctrine of State sovereignty. Evidently the power which they regarded as paramount was that of the nation. The adhesion they gave to any government was somewhat shadowy, but, such as it was, it was yielded to the United States, and not to any one State. The question whether the declaration of independence of North Carolina should take effect at once was decided in the affirmative, and the convention adjourned after providing for a Constitutional Convention which met in December, 1784, and drew up a Constitution which was to go into operation at once, with the proviso that a year later it should be submitted for revision, rejection, or adoption

to a third convention. The new State thus organized was named Franklin, in honor of Benjamin Franklin, but a large minority had wished to call it Frankland, and outsiders knew it as often by one title as the other. Benjamin Franklin himself did not know it was named after him until it had been in existence eighteen months. The Legislature, elected under a provisional Constitution. met in March, 1785, and chose John Sevier as Governor. It is noteworthy that one of the acts of this Legislature was " for the promotion of learning in the county of Washington." Under it the first academy west of the mountains was started; for some years it was the only high school anywhere in the neighborhood where Latin, or, indeed, any branch of learning beyoud the simplest rudiments was taught. The new Governor sent a communication to Gov. Alexander Martin of North Carolina, announc-ing that the three counties beyond the intains had declared their independence. and setting forth their reasons for the step. In his reply Gov. Martin announced willingness of the parent State to accede to the separation when the proper time came, but he pointed out that North Carolina could not consent to an irregular and unauthorized disruption of her territory. At the same time, in the early spring of 1785, the authorities of the new State sent a memorial to the Continental Congress, but that body took no action either for or against the insurrectionary commonwealth. In November, 1785, the con vention to provide a permanent Constitution for the State of Franklin met at Greenville. There was already much discontent within the bounds of the new commonwealth. The differences between its adherents and those of the old North Carolina government were accentuated by the popular leadership, especially between John Sevier, the Governor, and John Tipton, his bitter personal enemy, and an influential mountaineer. Tipton and his friends proposed, through Samuel Houston, who was a delegate, a Constitution which prohibited lawyers clergymen, and doctors from holding office This was rejected, and, on Sevier's motion, the North Carolina Constitution was adopted as the groundwork for the new Government. Under the new organic law, which was substantially the same as that framed in the preceding year the Legislature convened at Greenville, which was made the capital of the new State.

The State of Franklin had now been in exist ence over a year, and during this period the officers holding under it had exercised complete control in the three insurrectionary counties. They had made treaties, passed laws, levied taxes, recorded deeds, and solemnized marriages. In short, they had performed all the functions of civil government, and Franklin had assumed in all respects the position of an independent com-monwealth. In the spring of 1786, however, the disaffection of Tipton and his followers took the form of an open espousal of the cause of North Carolina. They held elections to choose representatives to the North Carolina Legislature and organized the whole local government over again in the interest of the old State. The two rival Governments thenceforth clashed in every way; rival county courts were held in the sam counties, the militia were called out by two sets of officers, taxes were levied by both Legisla latures. Brawls between members of the oppos ing parties were common, and Sevier and Tipton themselves, when they met on one occasion, indulged in a rough-and-tumble fight Throughout the year 1786 the confusion gradually grew worse; each party would rally turns, but the general drift of things was in favor of North Carolina. One by on the adherents of the insurgent commonwealth dropped away, and with the beginning of 1787 the new State began to totter to its fall. In September of that year the Legislature met fo the last time in Greenville. When, in March, 1788, the term of Sevier as Governor came to an end, there was no one left to take his place and the officers of North Carolina remained is undisputed possession of whatever governmental authority there was. The North Carolin. Assembly, which met in November, 1787, had been attended by regularly elected members from all the western towns. This Assembly once more offered full pardon and oblivion of past offences to all who would resume the status of citizen, and the last adherents of the insurrectionary Government reluctantly accepted

the terms. But, as Mr. Roceevelt again reminds us, the commonwealth of Franklin had been in existence for three years, during which she had exercised all the powers and functions of independent Statebood. During the first year her away within her territorial limits was complete; during the next she was forced to hold possession in common with North Carolina; and then by degrees her authority lapsed altogether. Not many educated Americans are familiar with the story of the State of Franklin, Still fewer know that after its collapse a yet more primitive commonwealth existed for a brief time in the neighborhood. We read on page 202 of the book before us that after the last spark of independent life had flickered out in Franklin proper the people who had settled on the Indian borders were left without govern ment, North Carolina regarding them as tres passers on the Indian territory. They accordingly met and organized a rude governmental machine on the model of the commonwealth of Franklin, and the wild little State existed as a separate and republic until the new Federal Government, organized under the Constitution, in-

cluded it in the territory south of the Ohio.

HII. In the chapter devoted to Kentucky's strug gle for Statehood, Mr. Roosevelt shows that up to 1784 the phases through which the separatist movement in Kentucky had passed were almost exactly identical with the phases of the similar movement in Franklin, Now, however, the two communities entered on diverging lines of progression. In each case the home Government was willing to grant the request for separation, but wished to fix a definite date for its consent, and to make the fulfilment of certain conditions a prerequisite. In each case there were two parties in the district desiring separation, one of them favoring immediate and revolutionary action, while the other, with much greater wisdom and propriety, wished to act through the forms of law, and with the consent of the parent State. In Kentucky, the latter party, which was led by politicians of the Virginia stamp, triumphed.

The Convention which met at Danville in May, 1785, decided unanimously that it was desirable to separate by constitutional methods from Virginia, and to secure admission as a separate State into the Federal Union. Accordingly it directed the preparation of a petition to this effect to be sent to the Virginia Legislature, and prepared an address to the people in favor of the proposed course of action. Then, in a spirit of hesitancy, it decided that the issuing of the address and the ratification of its own actions generally should be submitted to another convention, which was summoned to meet at the same place in August of the same year. In the August Convention sat James Wilkinson, who for many years thereafter was to be a conspicuous figure in the Southwest. He succeeded in committing his colleagues to a more radical course of action than the preceding Convention had taken. The resolutions forwarded to the Virginia Legislature asked for the immediate erection of Kentucky into an independent State, and expressed the conviction that the new commonwealth would undoubtedly be admitted into the Union. This, as Mr. Roosevelt points out, meant that Kentucky would first become a power outside of the Union, and in-dependent of it; competent, for instance, to treat with Spain for annexation. To concede such independence at a time when intrigues with Spain were possible, if not actually suspected, would have been in the highest degree unwise, and it was doubtless on this ground that the Virginians refused the petition of the western counties. The Virginia Legis lature, however, in January, 1786, enacted that a new convention should be held in Kentucky in September of the same year, and that if it declared for independence the new State should come into being after Sept. 1, 1787. provided Congress, before June 1, 1787, should consent to the erection of the new State and agree to its admission into the Union. Virginia, in other words, made the acquiescence of Congress a condition precedent to the formation of the new State. Wilkinson, for reasons which long afterward became patent, denounced this condition, and demanded that Kentucky declare herself an independent State forthwith, no matter what Congress or Virginia might say. But. during the absence of Wilkinson ou a trading voyage to New Orleans, the Kentncky Convention met in September, 1787, and passed an act providing for Statehood on the terms and conditions laid down by Virginia. An irritating delay, however, in the march toward local autonomy took place. In June, 1788, the Continental Congress declared that it was ex pedient to erect Kentucky into a State, but immediately afterward came the news that the Federal Constitution proposed by the Philadelphia Convention had been ratified by the neces sary nine States, and that the new Federal Government was, therefore, practically in being. This meant the dissolution of the old Confederation, so that there was longer any reason for admitting Kentucky to membership in that, and consequently the Continental Congress declined to act further in the matter. The motives for this refusal wer misstated by the Kentucky delegate, who, in his letters used language calculated to render the Kentuckians hostile to the new Union. The result was that, in the two conventions held in the district of Kentucky during the year 1788, the separatist leaders made vigorous efforts to have the district declare itself an independent State. Mr. Roosevelt deems it certain that they then had in mind the possibility of separating outright from the Union and entering into a cle alliance with Spain. This plan was strenuously opposed by the moderate men, headed by those who were devoted to the national idea; the latter triumphed, and Kentucky merely sent a request to Virginia for an act of separation in accordance with the recommendations of Congress. The purpose of the extreme separatists, even of those who knew nothing of Wilkinson's intrigues with Spain, was unquestionably to keep Kentucky out of the Union, and turn her into a little independent nation, a nation without a present or a future, an English-speaking Uruguay or Ecuador. The back of this separatist movement was broken the action of the convention held in the autumn of of 1788, which settled definitely that Kentucky should become a State of the Union. All that remained was to decide upon the precise terms of the separation from Virginla. There was, at first, a hitch over these, he Virginia Legislature imposing conditions to which the district convention of 1789 would not consent; but Virginia then yielded the points in dispute, and the Kentucky convention of 1790 provided for the admission of the State to the Union two years later, and for holding a Constitutional Convention to decide on the form of Government just before the admission.

The author's careful study of this period in our national history has enabled him to gain horough comprehension of the character of Wilkinson, who, as we have said, played for man; years an important part in the Southwest. Mr. Roosevelt sums up his judgment of the man or pages 123-126. He tells us that James Wilkinon, by birth a Marylander, came to Kentucky in 1784. He had done his duty respectably a a soldier in the Revolutionary War, for he pos-sessed sufficient courage and capacity to render average service in subordinate positions though, at a later date, he showed abject in efficiency as commander of an army. He was good-loking, plausible, energetic man, gifted with a taste for adventure, with much pro ficiency in low intrigue, and with a certain ad dress in influencing and managing bodies o men. He also spoke and wrote well, according to the florid canons of the day. As regards character, Mr. Roosevelt would compare him with Benedict Arnold, although it is noted that he lacked Arnold's remarkable ability and brilliant courage. He had no conscience and no scruples, no conception of the meanin of the word honor; he betrayed his trust from the basest motives, and was too inefficient to make his betrayal effective. He was treacherous to the Union while it was being formed and after it had been formed, and his crime was aggravated by the sordid meanness of his aims. He persuaded the Spaniards to give him money for using his influence to separate the West from the Union, which was one of the chief ob-

jects of Spanish diplomacy. He was obliged to

t doubtful whether he had enough straightforwardness to be a thorough-going villain. Alt Wilkinson cared for was money; if he could not get it otherwise he was quite willing to do any damage he could to his country, even when he was serving it in a high military position. But, If it was easier, he was perfectly willing to betray the people who had bribed him. There is no doubt that he was an adept in low intrigues; and, though he speedly became suspected by honest men, he covered his tracks so well that it was not until after his death and after the Spanish archives had been explored that Wilkinson's guilt was established.

A New Book About Cores.

In a large octavo volume of three hundred pages the Messrs. Macmillan have published an interesting account of Corea by a recent English visitor, Mr. A. HENRY SAVAGE-LANDOR. What we have here is a plain record of observation by s young man who makes no pretensions to literary etyle, but who has embellished his book with Ulustrations which are reproductions of sketches make by himself. With the history of the Hermit Kingdom and its age-long relations to China on the one hand and to Japan on the other, the author has, apparently, but little acquaintance. At all events, we learn next to nothing on the subject from this volume. But, about the Coreans as they are, we obtain a great deal of information, and are thereby enabled to comprehend the conditions of the problem which the civilized Japanese have undertaken to solve in the peninsula. We purpose to show what the uuthor has to tell us about the men. women, and children of Corea, their manners and customs, their religion, and their education. A preliminary word, however, should be said about the name of the country, and the outlines of its history should be indicated. M.

It seems that, to the mind of a Corean, the

word Corea conveys no definite idea. He would not look upon it as the name of his country. The native appellation now used is Cho-sen, though occasionally, in the vernacular, the kingdom goes by the name of Gori, or the antiquated Korai. The author of this book is doubtless right in asserting that the origin of the word Corea is Korai, which is an abbreviation of Ko-Korai, a small kingdom in the neighborhood of the Ever-White Mountains and bordering upon the kingdom of Fu-yu, a little further north, whence probably descended the warlike people who conquered the ancient Cho-sen. The authorities on Corean history, basing their arguments on Chinese writings, maintain that the present people of Cho-sen are the true descendants of the Fu-yu race, and that the kingdom of Ko-Korai lay between Fu-yu on the northern side and Cho-sen on the southern; from the former of which States a few families migrated toward the south and founded a small kingdom west of the River Yalu, electing as their King a man called Ko-Korai, from whom, in all likelihood, the new nation took its name. As their numbers increased they began to extend their territory north, south, and west and, in one direction, easily succeeded in conquering the small kingdom of Wuju, and extending their frontier as far south as the river Tatong, which lies approximately on parallel 38° 30". During the time of the Three Realms in China, between the years 220 and 277 A. D., the Ko-Korai people profiting by the weakness of their neighbors, ed to migrate south, conquering new ontinu ground, and thus were enabled finally to establish their capital at Pingyang, on the Tatong River. Here they lived in comparatively peaceful relations with their northern neighbors for over three hundred years, but toward the end of the sixth century China began a war against the King of Ko-Korai, or Korai as it was then called, the Ko having been dropped. It seems that even in those days the Chinese had no luck in the land of Cho-sen, and though army after army was sent thither, the Korai people held their own, finally driving the enemy out of the country and becoming masters of the Corean peninsula as far south as the river Han. To the south of Korai were the States of Shinra and Hiaksai, and between these and Koral there was for a couple of centuries almost perpetual war, the only intervals occurring when the latter kingdom was suffering at the hands of the Chinese invaders. At some time between the sixth and the tenth century, however, the Korai State was annexed to the Middle Kingdom, and remained a part of it until a Buddhist monk named Kung-woor organized a rebellion and proclaimed himself King, establishing his court at Kaichow. He was presently supplanted by one of his officers, Wang by name, who was believed to be a descendant of the ancient Korai family. Taking advantage of the fact that China was weakened by internal wars, Wang succeeded in uniting Shinrs to the old Korai, thus again converting nearly the whole peninsula into a single united realm, of which he made the walled city of Sunto the capital. Wang died 945 A. D., and was succeeded by his son Wu, who entered into tributary relations with China, thus assuring the maintenance of peace with the Middle Kingdom for some two centuries. When the descendants of Zenghis Khan became masters of northern China they virtually annexed the Co rean peninsula, but, after the downfall of the Mongol dynasty, another rebellion ocsurred in Corea, and, in 1392, Tai-tso or Li-Tan became the founder of the presen reigning family, and the author of the administrative system still in force. It was at this time when Korai and Shinra were once more fused torether and the State of Hiaksai became merged n them, that Cho-sen, became the official designation of united Corea. The name is said t have been bestowed upon the country by a Chinese sage; the meaning of it is the Land Morning Calm. Under Siong-siong, who held the throne from 1500 to 1544, the Coreans indertook an aggressive war against Japan. which, about 1597, retaliated with an invasion on a great scale. Peace between the two countries was definitely signed in 1615, but only on conditions of great hardship for the Coreans The fort of Fusan-kai was retained, and a tribute was exacted, and until 1790 the Corear King had to send an embassy to Japan to an nounce his accession. In 1875 a convention wa erranged between the Coreans and Japanese, and the relations between the two peoples since that time are comparatively well known.

It is a prevalent idea that the Coreans are exactly like the Chinese in physique and ap pearance. The few who do not share this im pression imagine them to resemble their neigh bors on the east, the Japanese. As a matter of fact, they are like neither. Undoubtedly, like all their neighbors, they are of Mongolian origin, but they form a perfectly distinct branch of the Mongol family. We are assured, moreover, that, in a crowd of Coreans, you will no fail to see people almost as white as Europeans and possessed of features closely approaching the Aryan type. These belong to the higher classes of the kingdom. The more common typ is the yellow-skinned face, with slanting eyes. high cheekbones and thick, hanging lips, and then, too, you will observe faces recalling the Thibetans and Hindoos, and even, amon the coolie class, men as black as Africans. As regards the royal family of Corea we are told that the King and Queen and all the royal princes, especially on the Queen's side (the Mir family), are as white as any Caucasians, and their eyes hardly slant at all.

Taken altogether, the Corean is pronounced fine-looking fellow; his countenance is oval shaped and generally long when seen full face, but it is slightly concave in profile, the nose ing somewhat flat at the bridge, between the eyes, and possessing wide nostrils. The chin is generally small, narrow, and receding, while the lips are, as a rule, heavy, the upper one turned up and showing the teeth, and the lower one hanging downward. The teeth are good and beautifully white. The almond-shaped. jet black eyes, veiled by a curious, weird look. constitute the most attractive feature of the face. In them are depicted good nature, pride, and softness of heart. Among the lower classes a shrewd, quick eye is frequently seen, but it is only rarely encountered among the nobles

carn this money by conducting the separatist intrigues in Kentucky; but Mr. Roosevelt deems canty on the cheeks, and thin over and under male child comes to an end when he is about 8 on any subject; they then slightly frown, and, the lips, but quite luxuriant on the head. Much attention is paid to the mode of wearing the hair. The unmarried men, who, by the way, are looked upon as outcasts, and who are not allowed to wear hats, have to let their hair grow ong, to part it carefully in the middle of the skull, and have it made up into a thick tress at the back of the head. The hair of the married men, on the other hand, is cut, what remains of it being twisted into the shape and size of a sausage, which is made to stick up perpendicularly on the top of the head. Sometimes a little silver bead is attached to the top of the knot, and a small tortoise shell ornament is fastened to the hair just over the forehead. Not content with the topknot, married men of the higher classes surround the forehead, temples, and back of the head with a band of woven black horsehair, which forms a basis for their extraordinary hats. Those persons upon whom the king has bestowed decorations in the shape of jade, gold, or silver buttons wear these behind the ears and fastened tight to the headband. The hat usually worn is like a flower pot placed upon a flat dish; it is made of horsehair or of bamboo strips, cut in fine threads and woven into a net. A thin bamboo frame holds it together, but it protects the head from neither sun, wind, nor rain. Another kind of hat worn by men who are in mourning is large enough to shelter a whole family. It is like a huge pyramid made of basket work of split bamboo or plaited reeds, and covers the weaver almost half way down to his waist. In cold weather a big hood is worn under the ordinary transparent hat, and in wet weather the hat is covered with a cone-shaped canous of yellow oil paper, resembling a small umbrella. As for the national costume of Corea, it is evident that this is calculated to deform rather than adorn the human body. Neither shirts nor drawers are worn. The first thing put on is a huge pair of cotton trousers, through each leg of which the whole body might easily be passed; these are padded all over the inside with cotton wool. They are fastened round the waist with a long silktasselled ribbon. The upper part of the body is covered with a short bell-shaped coat, tight at the shoulders, and with short, but wide sleeves. The cost, like the trousers, is padded, and tied with long ribbons. In the winter time the forearm, which in summer remains bare, is protected by a separate short muff, through which the hand is passed, and which reaches just over the elbow. Then come the padded socks, which are fastened round the ankle with a ribbon, and come lastly to the shoes. Those used by the We have spoken of the Corean alphabet. To better classes are made of hide, and have either Western peoples it appears surprising that a leather soles with nails underneath, or else nation should have invented an admirable

in which the huge trousers are tucked. wooden soles, like the Chinese shoes, with turned up toes. The native Corean shoe, however, used by the common people, is made of webbed, untegrable paper, and should be described as a cross between a shoe and a sandal. In doors the shoes are not worn, whereas the hat is invariably kept upon the head. The Corean has no pockets in his clothing. If his hands are cold he must warm them by thrusting them down his belt into his trousers, or, if two men be together, they may generate a certain amount of heat by putting each an arm into the other's sleeve. For the money or tobacco that he may want to carry, he provides himself with little silk bags, which are attached to the waistband or to the coat ribbon. As these bags are generally of an orange or blue color, they slightly relieve the monotony of the ever-present white clothes. We note, finally, that the men in Corea, if the author of this book may be trusted, are not much given to washing, and still less to bathing. Mr. Savage-Landor says that he has seen them wash their hands quite often and the face occasionally, but only men belonging to the smart set wash it daily. One would think that, with such a scanty and irregular use of water for the purpose of attaining cleanliness, the Corean men would look extremely dirty, but such is not the case. The author professes to have been irritated to see how clean these dirty people look. The costume of Corean women also deserves t be described. They wear, it seems, huge padded

trousers, similar to those of the men, their stockings also being padded with cotton wool. The latter are fastened tightly round the ankies to the trousers by means of a ribbon. It is not to be inferred, however that the Corean lady walks about the streets attired in manly garments, for over her trousers she wears a shortish skirt tied very high over the waist. Both trousers and skirt are generally white, and of silk or cotton, according to the social grade or the means of those who wear them. A tiny jacket, usually white, red, or green, completes the attire of most Corean women, one pecultarity of which is that it is so lownecked that both breasts are left uncovstrange fashion when one ered. s that the climate of Corea is colder than that of Russia or even Canada. The hair, of which the women have no very great abundance, is very simply made up, plastered down flat with ome sort of unpleasant smelling oil, parted in the middle, and tled into a knot at the back of the head. Whether a cap be worn or not, the Corean maiden covers her head and face with a ong green mantilla or hood, throwing it over the head and keeping it closed over the face with the left hand. It must not on this account be imagined that women in Cho-sen are less coquettish than they are elsewhere, for the ood-looking ones, either pretending that the wind has blown back the hood, or that the hand holding it over the face has slipped, take every opportunity of showing you how pretty they are. We are assured that when a Corean woman is pretty, she is as pretty as they make them; on the other hand, when she is otherwise, she is as ugly as sin. The author bids us take for example, a good-looking one, and note her sad little oval face, with arched eyebrows, and jet black, almond-shaped eyes, softened by long evelashes. Her nose is straight, though it might to advantage be a little less flat, and she possesses a sweet little mouth, just showing pretty teeth as white as snow. There seems to be so much dignity and repose about her mov ments that, when you first see her, you almost take her for a small statue. Hardly will sh ondescend to turn her face around or raise it up, and even less inclined is she to smile, such i her modesty; but, once her shyness has worn off, her face brightens, and a soft, af fectionate, distant look in her eyes is enough to mash the strongest of mankind. She cannot, in deed, compare in attractiveness with a European beauty, for she is neither so tall nor so well de veloced, but the author deems her preëminen among the women of far Eastern nationalities. To his mind, the Japanese women of whom one hears so much, although more artistically clad. are not a patch upon the Venuses of Cho-sen Strange to us seems the privilege accorded t women in Corea of walking about the streets of towns at night after dark, while the men are strictly confined to the house from above an hour after sunset, and, unti lately, were severely punished, both with imprisonment and florging, if found walking about the streets during women's hours The gentier sex, on the other hand, is allowed to parade the streets and pay calls on their parents and friends until a very late hour in the night For one reason or another, women are scarce i Corea and always in great demand. The coolies and people of a similar or lower grade can not do without a female companion, for it is she who prepares the food, washes the clothes, and sews them up. She is beaten frequently, but on the other hand, she often beats the man, fo the Corean woman has a temper, and jealousy is one of her chief attributes. The author ha seen women in Seoul nearly tearing one anther to pieces, and he pronounces them consummate mistresses of the art of scratching. The men on such occasions stand around them, encourag-ing them to fight, the husbands enjoying the fun even more than the other spectators. the whole the women of Cho-sen seem to get less enjoyment out of life than any other women in Asia. We pass over the members of the class corresponding to the geishas of Japan, who ap-

parently command much admiration, and con tribute more than their share to the subdues We pass to the children, and we learn with in terest that in Cho-sen you seldom see a boy, for

gayety of the nation.

or 9 years of age; at 10 he is married, although, of course, but nominally so. In Corea not only are boys much more cherished than girls, but the elder of the boys is a subject of more care. than are his younger brothers. He it is who inherits the family real estate and nearly all the money, though it is understood that he will either divide the inheritance equally among the family or else support his brothers and sisters, as his father had done. The author cannot quite make up his mind as to whether the Corean child has a good time or not. He has often seen children mercilessly beaten, but they bear it with amazing equanimity, There are certain seasons, however, when the Cho-sen children seem to enjoy themselves, as, for instance, during the month of January, when they bring out their whipping and spinning tops. Kite flying is also reduced almost to an art in Corea, and not only do small boys go in for it extensively, but even the men take a part in the amusement. The Corean kite differs from its Japanese or Chinese counterpart in that it is very small, being only twenty inches long by fourteen wide. The Corean boy begins to study when very young. If the son of a rich man he has a private tutor; If not, he goes to school, where he is taught the letters of the Corean alphabet and Chinese characters, All correspondence in Corea is done with Chinese characters, and a lifetime is hardly enough to master these. The native Corean alphabet. however, presents a practical and easy method of representing sounds, and we shall presently recur to it. Meanwhile, we note that arithmetic is pounded into the heads of the Cho-sen children by means of the sliding bead addition board, the so-called chon-pan, a contrivance much used in Japan and China, and of much help to quick calculation. It is interesting to learn that the sons of gen-tiomen are, from an early age, taught chess, backgammon, and checkers. Proficiency in these games is deemed an indispensable accomplishment. Cards, on the other hand, and dice, are considered vulgar. Especially curious among the things reported concerning the children of Cho-sen is the method emplayed by the yellow-skinned women to send their babies to sleep. It seems that they scrape them gently on the stomach. The author tells us that he can vouch, from personal experience, that the noisiest limby can be swiftly sent to sleep by this scraping process.

characters for vowels, ten for diphthongs, and

fourteen for consonants. Only straight lines and

circles are used, the aim of the inventors having

been evidently to simplify writing to the highest

possible degree. Yet, strange to say, the Corean alphabet is despised by the masculine blue-stockings of Cho-sen, and regarded as fit only for poor people, children, and women, in short, those whose brains are unable to undergo the strain of mastering and remembering the meaning of the many thousand Chinese characters. Even the spoken language of Cho-sen is considered inadequate to express in poetic and graceful style the deeper ughts which pass through Corean brains, and the result is that there is hardly any literature in the Corean tongue. Indeed, the historical records or the country are written in Chinese. The profound influence of the Chinese classics over the Corean literary mind is shown in the fact that most of the proverbs and axioms of Cho-sen are borrowed from their friends across the Yalu River. The same may be said of numberless words in the Corean language, which are merely corrupted or mispronounced Chinese.

The schools are, for the most part, supported by the Government. In them great attention is given to etiquette and to the Chinese classics, to philosophical and poetic ideas. Very little importance is attached to mathematics or science, except by the few who take up the study of the stars as an ideal rather than scientific occupation. In the written essays for examinations, what is generally aimed at by the candidates is a high standard of noble ideas which they try to express in the most refined style. It appears that examination day is one of the sights of Seoul. The spectacle presented is more like a country fair than an exhibition of literary skill. On the grounds thousands of candidates, accom-panied by their parents and friends, squat in groups, drinking, eating, and gambling. Astrologers drive a roaring trade, for the utmost reliance is placed on their predictions by both parents and students. One of these examinations, the highest of all, is a landmark in a man's career. If the student is successful he is first employed in some lower official capacity, either by the Government, the palace authorities, or so of the magistrates. If he is plucked, he can try again the following year. The King in person assists at the oral examinations for the highest degree. Those prescribed for the two lower degrees are superintended by princes, who sit with the examiners and report to the sovereign on the per-formances of the different candidates. It is usually the sons of the nobles and of members of the upper classes who attend these examinations; boys of lower social grades are content with a smattering of arithmetic and a general knowledge of the alphabet and of the proper method of wielding the writing brush, sometimes adding to these accomplishments an acquaint ance with the more useful of the Chinese characters. The Corean magistrates hold that to overeducate the lower classes is a mistake that must lead to profound unhappiness. said a Corean noble to the author of this book, you are educated like a gentleman, you must be able to live like a gentleman. If you acquire an education which you cannot live up to, you are only made wretched, and your edu cation makes you feel all the more the inequalities and miseries of human life. With very few exceptions, as one is born an artist or a poet, on has to be born a gentleman to be one. All the education in the world may make you a nice man but not a noble in the strict sense of the word.

The chapter on religion is the weakest in thir book, the author seeming to have but a dim ide of the difference between Confucianism and Buddhism. Other more trustworthy authori ties support him, however, in the assertion that at present the mass of the people in Cores are not religious, although between the tenth and fourteenth centuries they were ardent Bud-dhists. At one time the bonzes, or Buddhist priests, had so much authority throughout the ountry as actually to rule the King himself, but the outcome of successive revolutions was a law, still in force, by which no religion is, under any circumstances, tolerated within the walls of Corean cities, and all bonzes are forbidden t enter the gates of any city under pain of losing their heads. Shamanism is at the present time the religion of the common people, if, indeed, there be anything that deserves such name. The primitive worship of nature seems to satisfy the religious aspirations of the lowclass Corean. He peoples the earth and sky with evil and good spirits, to which he offers sacrifices when any member of his family dies or any great event takes place. The educated classes in Corea, on the other hand, like those in China and Japan, are followers of Confucius, though the author of the book before us does not distinctly bring out this fact.

The truth is that Mr. Savage-Landor went to Corea with the qualifications of an artist rather than with those of an historical student and a scientist. It is the vivid report of his eyes and cars that is chiefly valuable. One of the best chapters in this volume deals with the physiognomy of the Coreans. It appears that, with the exception of the Chinese, few peoples can control the movements of their features so well as do the inhabitants of Cho-sen. They are trained from infancy to show neither pain, pleasure, grief, nor excitement; so that a wonderful placedity is depicted on their faces. None the less, however, although faintly, different expressions can be the male springs at once from childhood to the I detected. For instance, they have a peculiar at-

with a sudden movement, incline the head to the left, after previously drawing the head backward. Then again, if in good humor or very pleased, though the expression is still grave and sedate, there is niways a vivid sparkle to be discerned in the generally sleepy eyes; and, curiously enough, while corners of European mouths generally curl up under such circumstances, theirs, on the contrary, are drawn downward. Where the Coreans excel is in their strong emotion. The eyes open wide and become staring, the nostrils are spread, and the upper lip hangs quivering, while the neck and body contract, and the hands, with fingers stiffly bent, are brought up nearly as high as the head. We are told that on such occasions the yellowish skin assumes a cadaverous, whitish-green color which is pitiful to behold. On the other hand, when pluck instead of fear is shown, a man will draw himself up with his arms down and hands tightly closed, and his mouth will assume a placid yet firm expression, the lips being firmly shut a thing very unusual with Coreans), and the corners tending downward, while a frown becomes clearly defined upon the brow. Laughter, it seems, is seldom indulged in to any great extent among the upper classes; they think it undignified to show in a noisy manner the pleasure which they derive from any source. Among the humbler Coreans however, sudden explosions of merriment are noticeable. The Corean seemingly enjoys sarcasm more than anything else in the world, and caricature delights him. Astonishment is always expressed by a comical countenance. Admiration is, to a large extent, a modification of astonishment, and is by Coreans indi-cated more by utterance than by any marked expression of the face. Still, the the eyebrows are slightly raised, and the lips slightly parted, sifting the breath, though not quite so loudly as in Japan. A curious Corean expression is observed when children are sulky. English or American little ones are apt to protrude their lips in a tubular form and bend the head forward. But the Cho-senese child does the reverse. He generally throws his head back and hangs his lower lip, keeping the mouth open and making his frown with the unper part of his face. Jealousy in the case of the alphabet and yet have turned it to scarcely any practical account. The Corean alphabet is rewomen finds its expression in a look somewhat similar to this, with, besides, a vicious sparkle markable for the skilful way in which it reprein the eyes. sents the various sounds. There are eleven

It seemed to the author that the Corean, compared with his neighbors, is, in some respects, very sensible. Deformities, artificially produced, are never found in the Hermit Kingdom. In civilized Japan, on the other hand, the women blacken their teeth and shave their eyebrows, while there are numberless persons in the lower classes who are tattooed from head to foot with manifold designs. In China, also, people are occasionally deformed for the sake of gain, as, for instance, to be exhibited at village shows, and the Chinese damsel of tolerably good birth would not believe herself fascinating if her feet were not distorted to such an extent as to be shapeless and almost useless. The tight headbands worn by the men in Corea are probably the only things which tend to modify the natural shape of any part of the body, and that only to a very small degree. Natural abnormalities, on the other hand, are somewhat frequent. The author has seen, he tells us, numerous cases of goitre, and very often the so-called harelip. Webbed fingers also are frequently noticed, while hernia is common. For the latter disorder the natives do not undergo any special treatment until it assumes alarming tions, when a kind of belt or bandage of home manufacture is worn. Certain tendencies to albinism are also here and there remarked, such as large patches of white hair among the black; the author of this book, however, never saw a positive albino in Corea. Red is also but rarely seen. Apart from these occasional defects, the Corean is well-proportioned and of good carriage. When he stands erect, his body is wellbalanced, and, when he walks, though somewhat hampered by his padded clothes, his step is firm. He walks with his toes turned slightly in, and takes long strides. The Coreans, indeed, are excellent pedestrians and cover long distances in a day, if only they be allowed plenty to eat and permission to smoke their long pipe from time to time. Their body seems supple, and, as is the case with nearly all Asiatics, their attitudes are graceful. In walking they slightly swing their arms and bend their bodies forward, with the exception of the high officials, whose steps are exaggeratedly marked, and whose bodies are kept upright and purposely stiff.

VI. We learn with interest that one of the things which do not fail to impress a careful ob-server is the beauty of the Corean hand. Most Europeans and Americans possess bad hands from an artistic point of view, but the average Corean, even among the lower classes, has them exceedingly well shaped, with long, supple fingers, somewhat pointed at the end, and with nails well formed and prettily shaped, although, according to our ideas, permitted to grow too long. It is not a powerful hand, but it is artistic, and, moreover, it is attached to a small wrist in most graceful way, never looking stumpy. The Coreans attach much importance to their hands, much more, indeed, than they do to their faces, and special attention is paid to the growth of the nails. In summer time these are kept very clean, but in winter, the water being very cold, the cleanliness, even of the extremities of the limbs, leaves much to be desired. The author says that he has frequently seen a beautifully shaped hand utterly spoiled by the nails being lined with black, and the knuckles as filthy as

if they had never been dipped in water. The Coreans are a superstitious race, and attach great importance to nocturnal visions. Nevertheless, if our author's observations may be trusted, the Corean mind is seldom thrown off its balance altogether. Idiocy is not frequent, and lunacy is uncommon. Where insanity does exist, it generally exhibits itself under the form of melancholia and dementia, and is more frequently encountered among the upper than among the lower classes. With the men it is generally due to intemperance and excesses, and is occasionally accompanied by paralysis. Among the women the only cases which came under the author's knowledge were those of wives whose husbands had taken to themselves many concubines. The wives went mad from

Leprosy prevails in Cho-sen, and in more serious cases seems to affect the brain. Two forms of it are observed; in the one case the skin turns perfectly white, simost shining like on mass of brown sories, and the flesh is almost entirely rotted away from the bone. The Coreans have no hospitals or asylums in which maladies like these can be properly treated. We note finally the significant fact that families in Coreans have no hospitals or asylums in which the second market when the significant fact that families in fancy is great, and even the stronger children. The death rate of Cho-senses in family is great, and even the stronger children who survive infancy are extremely delicate until a certain age is attained when they seem suddenly to pick upvitality and to become stronger. This weakness is heredicate, when they seem suddenly to pick upvitality and to become stronger. This weakness is heredicate, especially in the unner classes, among whom very few powerful men are to be found, owing to their dissolute and affeniante life. We note with surarise that absolute sterlity in women is not an uncommon phenomenon, and that want of virile power in the male part of the community is also often the subject of complaint. Many quaint drugs and instrumentalities are adopted, it seems, to stimulate the sexual importation. Certain parts of the tiger, dried and reduced to powder, are credited with the possession of wonderful strengthening qualities and facts large sume. Some parts of the jackass, and under special circumstances, are equally appreciated. The lower classes of those, are indeed, is the case in most countries, are more prolific han the upper ones. The parents are healthies and more robust, and the children consequently stronger and more numerous. But, even in the humbler str Leprosy prevails in Cho-sen, and in mo serious cases seems to affect the brain. Two

NOTES ON SCIENCE AND INDUSTRE. The substitute for the ordinary forge, as proposed by George D. Burton of Boston, consists of a method of heating by plunging the metal into a vessel of water and passing a strong current of electricity through it, the apparatus comprisbucket containing a large ing a wooden sheet of lead, which forms the positive pole, and an Iron bar laid across the bucket, forming the negative pole. The metal to be heated is held in the tongs, which are rested on this iron cross ward. Where the Coreans excel is in their capacity to show contempt. They do this, it appears, in a most gentlemaclike manner. They raise the head slowly, looking at the person they disdain with a half bored, half "I-do-not-care-a-bit" look; then, leisurely closing the eyes and opening them again, they turn the head away with a very slight expiration from the nose. Fear, for those at least who cannot control it, is ostensibly a strong emotion. The eyes open wide and best capacity to show content of the parts carbonate of soda and one of borax dissolved in water until the specific gravity at seventy degrees is 1.150. A milling machine has been contrived by an English inventor which, it is claimed, acts more efficiently and economically in the case of textile fabrics than any other milling apparatus yet devised. In this new apparatus the usual spout and lid of such machines are used, and on the two inner sides and bottom of the spout, also on the inner side of the lid, are projections in alternate positions or opposite each other as may be required. In cases where fixed projec may be required. In cases where fixed projections are used they are of the same solid material as the spont and lid, or they may be separate pieces and secured to the inner side of the lid and to the linner sides and bottom of the spont; or if the projections are of a movable character, they are attached to and actuated by apiral springs or by a tappet metlor. The material of these projections may be wood, matal, glass, or other substance, and of a pattern similar in shape to a Grecian oges door moulding, this having been found to give the best results.

Treating of gas engines as at present employed in England, Mr. Donkin has stated before the English Institution of Gas Engineers that such engines are usually made there in sizes ranging from one-fourth to six hundred indicated horse power, and there is a marked increase constanty in the sizes and numbers sold. The use of ordinary lighting gas is customary in sizes up to ten horse power, but for larger sizes a small convenient apparatus has been devised for the production of a gas that cannot be used for illuminating purposes, but which gives very economical results when burned in an engine cylinder. For this article, termed a generator gas, the best fuels employed in its production are found to be anthracite coal and gas coke, as they yield no tar. The thermal efficiency is low, it having about 160 heat units per cubic foot, as compared with 615 to 630 of London lighting gas, and consequently about four times the quantity is required to produce the same amount of power. The great quantity obtained, however, together with the small amount of depreciation and labor involved in production, render it in muny cases comparable in cost to gas at twenty cents, per thousand. The disadvantage is achnowledged that gas engines cannot be started under full load, requiring the use of friction clutches, in most instances having but one impulse to each four movements of the piston, necessitating greater weight per horne power than with steam; on the other hand, the gas engine can be started instantly, and there is no danger from fire when it is shut down. convenient apparatus has been devised for the

In Germany, France, and Italy purity in glycerine is obtained by the following careful meth-ods: First, the proportion of water is analyzed by finding the density and heating in a stove to a constant temperature of 110° C. for an hour, weighing it both before being put into the stove and afterward; second, the organic substances are found and analyzed with subacetate of lead, which gives, when added to the glycerine, diluted with double its weight of water, a precipitate, and the smaller the quantity of the latter the greater will be the purity of the glycerine; the greater will be the purity of the glycerine; third, lime is detected by means of oxaiste of ammonia, which in pure glycerine does not give any white precipitate; fourth, sulphates, salts of lead, and hydrosulphuric acid are detected by a solution of chloride of barium. The most common fraud is declared to be the addition of molasses to the yellow or brown glycerines and glucose to the white, but these adulterations can be detected by shaking the glycerine with chloroform, when the sugar will separate and fail to the bottom of the vessel, pure glycerine being insoluble in chloroform, floating on the surface. The more impure a glycerine is the more it foams with distilled water and the more permanent the foam. luted with double its weight of water, a precipi-

The requisites of protective painting for structural ironwork have been made the subject, of careful investigation by Mr. Wallis of the Asseciation of Engineers, Virginia, and the results of his studies in this direction have now been published. He recommends as essential, that the first coat be of red lead ground in raw linseed oil, and used within two or three weeks after mixing, being also kept thoroughly mixed while in use, this coat drying in from twenty-four to thirty hours. If the finish is to be black, the next two coats should be made up from a paste composed of 65 per cent. of pigment and 35 per cent. of raw oil, the pigment to consist of sixty-five per cent. of sulphate of lime, thirty per cent. of lampblack, and five per cent. of red lead as a drier, the whole being thinned to a proper consistency with pure boiled oil. If the finish is to be red or brown, the paste should be composed of seventy-five per cent. of gigment and twenty-five per cent. of pure raw oil, the pigment to consist of fifty-five per cent. of auphate of lime, forty per cent. of oxide of fron free from sulphur and caustic substances, and five per cent. of archonate of lime as a drier, the used within two or three weeks after mixing, five per cent. of carbonate of lime as a drier, the sulphate of lime to be fully hydrated. The estimated cest of such paint, ready for use, is about sixty cent of such paint, ready for use, is about sixty cents per gallon.

According to the Genie Civil, the Munck proc ess for the manufacture of artificial whalebone is likely to develop into an important industry. It consists in first treating a raw hide with sulphide of sodium and then removing the hair; following this, the hide is immersed for a period of twenty-four to thirty-six hours in a weak so lution of double sulphate of potassa and is then stretched upon a frame or table, in order that it may not contract upon drying. The desiccation is allowed to proceed slowly in broad daylight, and the hide is then exposed to a temperature of from fifty to sixly degrees; the influence of the light, combined with the action of the double sulphate of potassa absorbed by the skin, renders the gelatine insoluble in water and prevents putrefaction, the moisture, moreover, being completely expelled. Thus prepared the skin is submitted to a strong pressure, which gives to it almost the hardness and elasticity which characterize the genuine whalebone, with the advantage that before or after the process of desiccation any color desired may be imparted to it by means of a dye bath. The material can be rendered still further resistant to moisture by simply coating it with rubber, varnish, lac, or other substance of the kind. lution of double sulphate of potassa and is then

A machine designed for use in wood-printing establishments where a great variety of large and heavy work is called for is described in the Philadelphia Record. It appears from this that the apparatus will print boards fifteen inches wide and of any length up to seven feet or wide and of any length up to seven feet or longer, and capable of being operated at a speed of £,500 per hour, the tremendous pressure that may be applied forcing the steel type into the wood sufficiently to overcome any roughness. The frame is cast in one solid piece, thirty-two by fifty-four inches square and rests on heavy timbers to insure a solid foundation. The bed and platen are placed with their faces at right angles to the top of the frame, the platen against which the boards are fed remaining stationary and being held at one end of the frame with heavy boits and two large wrought iron rods shrunk around the entire frame. The bed, operated by a steel crank movement, with double solid steel gear and plaions, is pushed against the platen by a slide, giving a long dwell for printing; the square iron frame, or chase, for holding the type, is held in position by a simple cam latch; and the fountain for supplying the ink to the rollers is built with conveniences for adjusting, and, with the three 2½-inch rollers passing over the entire form, give, when desired, a very heavy and even flow of ink. The driving power is obtained by a heavy four-foot balance wheel in continual motion, with a 20-inch friction pulley, controlled by a lever within reach of the operator and held by a catch. longer, and capable of being operated at a speed

Seeing and Hearing Plants Grow.

From the St. Louis Republic.
There are several ways of rendering the growth of plants both audible and visible, bus the modus operandi in the "latest improved" experiments is as follows: In order to make the growth of a very vigorous plant visible, a fine platinum wire should be carefully attached to

platinum wire should be carefully attached to the growing part. The other end of this wire should be attached to a pencil pressing gently against a drum which is being driven by clock work. If the growth be uniform a straight line is marked on the paper, but the very slightest increase is shown by inclined tracing.

A slight modification of this arrangement renders the growth audible. In this experiment the drum must be covered with platinum folia of a certain width, and separated from each other by shores about one-ginth of an inch.

These strips of platinum should is made to complete the circuit of a galvanic battery, to which an electric bell is attached. In this case the hell is kent continually driving which the plant is growing the height of the waith of the strips used, and is altest while the panter is passing over the spaces between the strips of metal. The growing of corn may be neard direct by means of the microphone, and there are those who declare that they have heard is without any artificial assistance whatever.